Sen. Bebofield in Mis Annual Report Says on Seasons I have be Adequately For-tified and Armed-Re Wants the Army Increased to at Least 30,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Nev. 6.-Major-Gen. Schoffeld. sommanding the United States army, has submitted to the Secretary of War his annual re-port, Gen. Schoffeld says: "The past year, port. Gen. Schollett says: The last year, like the two or three preceding, has been marked by an almost total absence of hostilities with any of the Indians, or any indication on their part of a determination to again go upon the warpath. It may be confidently asserted that all that s now requisite for the final peaceful settlement of the great Indian problem is wise, just. and humane treatment of the Indians upon their reservations, in the presence or proximity of such a military force as will deter the young and resiless among them from attempting to imitate the heroic deeds of their ancestors, to the recital of which they still listen during their periodical festivities. This improved condition in the wast interior of the country has enabled the military authorities during the past few years to give greater attention to the needs of the country respecting its relations to foreign powers.

possible or probable military necessities of the country should dictate military policy. The small regular army should be so stationed that it may be prepared at the shortest notice to respond to any call which may be made upon its services, and at the same time to assist n all practicable ways in preparing the much arger body of the militia of the several States. er National Guards, for active service in time of need. It is believed to be so manifest to all who will consider the subject that demonstration is unnecessary, that the important seaboard cities of the United States should be so fortified, armed, and manned as to be capable of self-defence against the attack of any

of ceif-defence against the attack of any foreign fleet, and that each of the great sea-coasts of the United States should be provided with an adequate meet of soacoing battleships, capable of attacking upon the broad ocean any hostile fleet which might attempt to blocade its harbors or desirely its commerce.

"If the important scaports are adequately fortified and armed one such fleet, it is presumed, will be sufficient for each of the great oceans. It may be confidently said that among military men there is seen no ground for difference of opinion on this succeet, namely, that an adequate seacoast defence requires both the fortification of each of the great seaports and the provision of an adequate fleet to take the part of the "ofensive desensive" in the event of war with any foreign power.

Gen. Schoffield next speaks of the plans of the Fortification Ib ard of 1885, and says that but one modification has been suggested. The military policy of the I nited States will never require such desence on the northern frontier as has been proposed, and carefully selected garrisons as a nucleus for the concentration of force in an emergency are suggested instead. The windom of providing, without unpecessary delay, for the additional accommodations required for these permanent garrisons will, he says, be manifest to all.

Satisfactory progress has been made at Watervillet in the starfention of experimental

security of peace. Considering the coormous istents are get an experience of the United states. In foreign power would think for a moment of attacking this country, unless it was found in a state of unpreparation for impediate defence, in which condition enormous famage might be done by e.en a greatly inferior power, which damage could not be repaid by any possible reprisals which this country night afterward make.

Reference is made to the cordial cooperation of the military iorses of Mexico in the pursuit of predatory savages, of whom it is said few now remain at large. Police work may be required on that border for some years ocome, but otherwise there is no necessity for the presence of any considerable military love.

Gen. Schoffeld describes at length the strates.

or the presence of any considerable military by the case of the considerable military by the case of t hany emergency, and before the ranks can be lied by recruits or volunteers called into the

lied by recruits or volunteers called into the seld.

"In this connection: I beg leave to suggest that whenever any such increase is made, profision be made, either by law or the orders of he War Denartment, for the organization of a sarge battailon of young men between the sees of 16 and 20 years, selected with respect to their intelligence and good character, with a view to their education for service as non-missioned others and officers either of the regular forces or in the militia, the privise being given to such young men to enlist or the regular period of service, or to receive tonorable discharges, at their own ontion, at he expiration of the course of instruction. It is believed that such a school would be of very great value to the military service of the course."

se believed that such a school would be of very preat value to the military service of the country."

The disposition Gen. Schofield would make of the 30,000 men is as follows: Infantry, twenty five regiments (eight companies oach), 1,125; cavairy, ten regiments (ten troops sach), 7,030; artillery, seven regiments of the service intended among the endiners ball to moderate, and the seven requirements of the service in time in passed, including the instruction of the great today of organized inhitia that must be relied plones the main body of the army in war.

To illustrate the importance of this work," says Gen. Scholield, it need only be mentioned that the artillery force which it is proposed to maintain in time of beace. It is suggested that steps is taken without delay to reganize in all of the sanboard States a due monorition of heavy artillery batteries for the strike of the fortifications in those States, and satthesse batteries by reported to the War tepartment in order that their places of instruction may be assigned to them, where they has spend the period of their antinual encamphent for such purpose in company with the worlds troops and under the immediate intraction of accomplished artillery officers, legimental organizations for such artillery officers, legimental organizations for such artillery officers no objection to such organizations if the late authorities prefer them."

ARCHDUKE JOHANN BALVATOR.

Austrias Consuls In South America Asked to Plad Out What Has Become of Him, Austrian Consuls in South America have con instructed by Count Kalnoky. the Minisler of Foreign Affairs, to try to ascertain the Thereabouts of the occentric young nobleman, Archduke Johann Salvator. He got perman, Archicke Johann Salvator. He got permission to assume the name of Capt John Orth and salied from Liverpool in a trading ship called the Sanct Margarothe, which he owas, He was the first officer of the ship. It is said that he did not go with the vessel, as has been reported, when she salled from Buedos Ayres for Valuaraiso in the early part of August. She has not been heard from since, the ordered the Captain to take her around to Valparaiso, saying that he would go overland, crossing the Andes, and join the ship, its 128 years old and a bachelor.

Spider Kelly Locked Up Over Night. Thomas Kelly, the light-weight pugilist, shoes sporting friends know him as " Spider" Eslly, is in trouble again. Leat evening he was drunk at 125th street and Third avenue, and he spen the night in a cell in the East 126th street station in consequence. He lives at 2412 First avenue.

See THE BUN of next Sunday for the opening splers of RUDTARD KIPLINO'S first novel. THE LIGHT THAT FAILED" is a work of imagination, brilliant in conception and comblete in execution, and replete with the fascination Wa style that has soon for Mr. KIPLENG a million

DELED KIPLING's first novel will begin next day in THE SURBAX BUR. Order in advance

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS. Latest Information of Interest From All

A despatch from Washington says the report of the Commissioner of Railroads contains full information in regard to the condition of the several railroad companies coming under the jurisdiction of his office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890. As to the improvements on bonded roads, the Commissioner says: "I am able to report that many improvements, such as replacing fron rails with steel, putting in stone and iron culverts, and bridges in place of wooden ones, reducing grades, ballasting, enlarging machine shops, building new station houses, adding to terminai facilities, increasing rolling stock, &c., have recently been and are continually being made. These improvements, where they are made up the Government, as they not only increase the earning capacity of the roads, and thereby the amount of net earnings to be paid in liquidation of the Government debt, but they add largely to the value of the property, and so

liquidation of the Government debt, but they add largely to the value of the property, and so increase the Government's security and render full final payment of the claims of the United States more certain."

The amount received from the bonded roads this year was slightly below the amount received for the preceding year. This, he says, is not owing to a decrease in business, but to the fact of unusual expenditures by the Union Pacific Company in the purchase of new rolling stock. As to the present financial relations between the bonded roads and the Government, the Commissioner says: "The same unrortunate condition of things exists new that has always existed since the bonds granted in aid of their construction were issued, viz., that the amounts annually received from the roads fall largely below the amounts of inicreat annually accruing upon the subsidy roads. The debts, therefore, due the Government from these roads, instead of being reduced, as it was the evident expectation of Congress that they would be, are rapidly increasing year by year. This increase, however, is not due to any failure of the railroad companies to comply with the provisions of existing laws. The fault rests in the laws themselves. The per cent of net earnings required by law to be paid in discharge of the Government obligations is not great enough to meet the interest which annually accrues upon the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the roads."

The Commissioner discusses at considerable length the causes which have operated to so largely reduce the net earnings of the bonded roads, the most conspleuous one being the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the roads."

The Commissioner discusses at considerable length the causes which have operated to so largely reduce the net earnings of the bonded roads, the most conspleuous one being the consequent raduction in both the volume and rates of traffic, He declares that in many sections west of the Mississipid liver and on the Pacific slope the mileage of railroads is grea

ing trade. In the last few years there has been a craze for railroad building in the West, and many investments in railroad properties have failed to yield even the smallest dividends. He predicts, however, that this condition of things, owing to the rapid development of the West, will not long exist.

The Commissioner adheres to the opinion given in his last report that it will be necessary to extend the time in which the railroads may meet their obligations to the Government. The Commissioner believes that the Government does not hazard anything by delay in the settlement with the bunded roads. The principal and interest of the subsidy bonds do not become due until 1897, and it is his opinion that the roads will be in a better condition to settle then than now. He says that the Government will not suffer by delay so long as the value of the property on which it holds liens is being steadily increased by the addition of valuable improvements.

The total net liability of the Union Pacific road to the Government was \$1.717.562. The gress carnings of the aided portion of the road amounted to \$17.499.797, and the expenses \$12.766.569, leaving \$4.733.207 as net earnings subject to the requirements of law. The amount found due the United States for the iscal year 1889 was \$1.076.139. The debt of the company was \$17.84.39.997, and its capital stock \$60.868.500, making a total liability of \$239.716.529. The assets amounted to \$274.343.441.

The liability to the Government of the Central Pacific road is given as \$5.5326.765. The gross earnings of the aided portion amounted to \$18.97.6529, and its capital stock \$60.868.500, making a total liability of \$239.716.529. The assets amounted to \$274.343.441.

The liability to the Government of the Central Pacific road is given as \$5.531.404, and that of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific \$3.388.103.

The joint conference of the Presidents of the Trunk Line and Central Truffic Assectation.

commissions should be abolished, and this is likely to be done by the Executive Committee.

General Passenger Agent C. B. Hibbard of the "Soo" line gave a reporter yesterday his version of the war in rates to Sweden. The reduction was about \$15 on the previous \$22 rate from St. Paul. The "Soo" line combined with the North German Lloyd, and several ocean lines, notably the Hamburg-American, entered the field. The Hamburg made the \$37 rate in connection with the Chicago and Northwestern and Grand Trunk. Now the "Soo" has gone down to \$34.50 vis New York and \$27.50 vis Montreal.

"We didn't reduce the rate without abundant procession." said Mr. Hibbard. "I got hold of tickets to Scandinavian ports issued by four different Western roads, over the White Star, Ioman, Guion, and Cunard steamship lines. These tickets I paid \$35 and \$37 for. and my first reduction was merely to meet orenly what they had done secretly. We are willing to stop as soon as they do. As for our \$5.50 reduction on railroad tickets from St. Paul to Montreal and New York, I didn't put them into effect until I learned that four different Western roads have existing contracts with immgrant and steamship companies allowing a ridiculously big commission. The general passenger agents of these roads admitted the existence of the contracts. When these agreements have been revoked the "Soo" line will withdraw its contracts, not before. And until then we won't abolish second-class passenger rates either."

withdraw its contracts, not before. And until then we won't abolish second-class passenger rates either."

A Chicago despatch says that Chairman Finlay of the Western Passenger Association yesterday authorized all lines doing business between Kansas City and St. Louis to meet the scalpers rates by an open reduction from \$7.50 to \$6.50. Fully 200 tickets over the Missouri Pacific at \$6.50 were discovered by him to be in the possession of scalpers at Kansas City. The Chairman announced that to-day's action would indicate his future policy. It is probable that the reduction in the rate from Kansas City to St. Louis will lead to a reduction from Kansas City to Chicago. The Alion gave notice that unless the market was cleared of cut-rate tickets to Chicago an open reduction would follow. It was also urged that the maintenance of the present rate against the reduced fare to St. Louis is calculated to divert the business of the Chicago roads to the St. Louis lines. Aside from this subject the association took action looking to a revision of the transcontinental rates in order to adjust the difficuities at present existing as to divisions between the Eastern and Western lines, the revised tariffs to become effective not later than Jau. 1.

The chief talk among trainmen on the New York Central is the promotion of twenty-five or more firemen to be engineers. They regard it as a recognition of allegiance during the recent strike. Among the firemen promoted is Michael J. Lynch who is a member of the General Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood of Firemen on the Central.

In quoting from the last report of Grand Master Eargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen The Sun said that the \$26,000 which the firemen borrowed from the easineers was still unpaid. It is now stated that the obligation has been discharged in full.

Carroll H. Smith is the new general Eastern agent of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Bailroad, with an office at 379 Broadway.

The Harlem Bailroad will offer additional facilities to its commuters next Sunday by putting on four more trains to Tuckahoe.

FOR A TEST OF THE CONCORD.

PLOUGH THE SOUND. She Many't Her Guns on Board, but Her Decks Will be Londed with Tens of Fig.

Iron-Lets of Naval Sharps will Go.

Along to See that the Test is Severe,

THE STEEL TWIN-SCREW GUNBOAT TO

The gunboat Concord, the first of the new moored in the East River, alongside the pier at the foot of Eighth street. She steamed from the yards at Chester, Pa., to this port to show several naval sharps how swiftly her engines will send her through the waters of the found. The vessel had had preliminary trials, but the coming one is to be her first official test, and will be very severe. The contractors know that considerable money is involved in the result, and, as the vessel is under their control while the test is made, every effort will be put forth to make the affair a success.

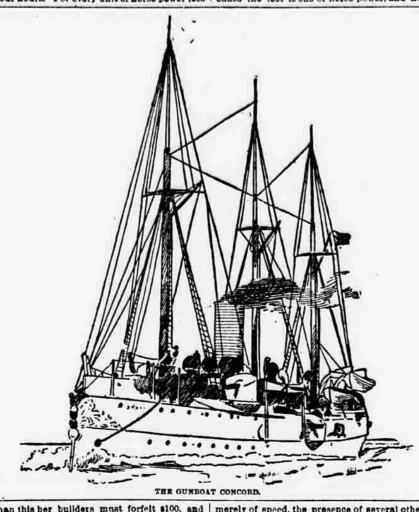
It is required that the Concord shall develop 3,400 horse power during a continuous run of four hours. For every unit of horse power less

water, but the Concord, with her light draught, could chase saucily up the mouth of a shallow river and leave the baffied war ship to wait outside. She is furnished with two Edison multi-polar dynames, and has about 250 incandescent lights. In addition, there are two big search lights, each of 800 candle power. Her quarters are commodious, and will easily accommodate the crew of 150 that will be her complement of men.

The Concord was contracted for by the Quintard Iron Company, at the foot of East Twelith street. They have furnished her machinery, while the construction of the hull was subjet to the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding Company of Chester. Pa. She has been three years in building, and was launched on March 8, 1890. Her contract price is \$490,000.

A feature of the ship which is new to the navy is her open fire room, with closed ashplic and air ducts leading to them. This gives any air pressure that is needed for the consumption of coal, and at the same time greatly lowers the temperature of the fire room. No flaw has been yet discovered in the working of the machinery.

The Naval Board which will record the result of the gunboat's test are Capt, Silas Casey, Commander O. A. Batcheller, Commander R. B. Bradford, Chef Engineers A. J. Kie sted, B. B. H. Wharton, Raiph Aston, and Naval Constructor W. H. Varney. In addition, because the test is one of horse power, and not



than this ber builders must forfeit \$100. and for every unit over they will receive \$100. As she has already shown a sneed which indicates much greater power than the requirements call for, the contractors are sanguine that the bulance will be in their favor.

The gunboat left Chester on Tuesday and, stopping at Delaware Breakwater for the night, started on hier course again on Wednesday, reaching New York in about twelve thours. Off Barnegat she was speeded for thirty miles, and 17.3 knots an hour was registered hourse power that produced this at 3,600, although it is likely to be more.

On the gunboat on the trip to New York were several naval officers. Chief Engineer E. R. Freeman, and Lieutenant-Commander Wood, who will be her executive officer. Capt. M. S. Woodhail. Engineer Pack, and a contractor's crew of lorty men had charge of the ship. During her highest burst of speed her engines showed 148 revolutions a minuto. Her pitch is about 13% appeared to the presence of several other engineering officers will be required. Among those to be on board are Passed Assistant Engineers Albert Moeitz and W. P. Winchell.

The Board will consult with N. F. Palmer, the superintendent of the Quintard Company, nor the test will be set. On the night before the trip the Concord will an about 13 will be fore the trip the Concord will an about 13 will be fore the trip the Concord will an about 13 will be fore the trip the Concord will be got up gradually to the required point. Theu she will be driven under full pressure for four produced this about 13 will be made of the trip to have been made and the required development should be the produced the ship. During her will be will be driven under full pressure for four produced the ship. During her will be got up gradually to the required development should be revolutions a minuto. Her pitch is about 13 when the superintendent of the vill be made on the trip to have been made and a contractors and the required and the required and the required. Among those to be on board are Pa hours. Off Barnegat she was speeded for thirty miles, and 17.3 knots an hour was registered. A conservative estimate puts the indicated horse power that produced this at 3,600, although it is likely to be more.

On the gunboat on the trip to New York were several naval officers. Chief Engineer R. B. Hine, Passed Assistant Engineer E. R. Freeman, and Lieutenant-Commander Wood, who will be her executive officer. Capt. M. S. Woodhull. Engineer Peck, and a contractor's crew of forty men had charge of the ship. During her highest burst of speed her engines showed 148 revolutions a minuto. Her pitch is about 13½ feet. Sinches coarser than that of the Yorktown, of which the Concord is a counterpart.

The Concord is 228 feet long, 36 feet beam, and has mean draught of 14 feet. She has twin screws, and is furnished with triple-expansion engines. Her hull is of steel, but she is in no sense an armored vessel, being rather designed for light river service. Her displacement is 1.700 tons, about one-fourth that of the Maine. The Maine might blow her out of

yard to have her masts adjusted and her guns brought aboard.

A prominent feature of decoration in the ship will be a figure of the "minute man," which was presented at the launching by the citizens of Concord. It will be placed on the poor deek. She will be three-masted, schooner rigged, and will be provided with six six-inch breech-loading rifles, eight rapid-fire machine guns, and six torpedo tubes. Commander Oliver A. Batcheller will have charge of the new vessel.

said-lifety to the General Regiven as \$3.011.464, and that of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific \$3.388.103.

The joint conference of the Presidents of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Association, at 346 Brondway, yesterday, was the most satisfactory meeting, held this year. Together with the Presidents there were many traffic managers present, making about fifty in all. Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association next Monday, active the Traffic Association next Monday, active the meeting. President Roberts of the Trunk Line Association next Monday, active the meeting. President Roberts of the Although east-bound freight rates generally had been down all summer, the chief difficulties to settle were the dressed beef and can mileage problems. The dressed beef rate from Chicago to New York had dropped from 45 to 30 cents per 100 pounds by reason of the Commissions send was referred to a committee of five Presidents resterday, and they straichtened it out in this way: The dressed beef rate on New York was referred to a committee of five restricted to 50 cents. Chicago to New 17 will be restored to 50 cents. Chicago to New York had been down and summer the chief differential, making 45 cents. The Canadain Pacific Wabbash combination The subject was referred to a committee of five residents was referred to a the daughters, answered the unusual call. this letter yesterday: four months ago and whom the entire family had long mourned as dead. Mrs. Seibel was nearly exhausted, and very little could be learned from her that night, the was put to bed, and later on, during lucid intervals, she told of herself all that she was able to tell.

Early in the morning of June 27 Mrs. Seibel leit home for the ostensible purpose of going to Brooklyn to visit her sistor. She went alone, with the intention of returning the same day, but she did not return, and nothing had been seen of her since by the family until Saturday last. She disappeared from Union Hill, and later on was heard of in Hackensack, but a ter that all trace of her was lost, About a month after her disappearance information was received that the body of a woman had been seen floating in the Hudson at Fleasant Valley, below Fort Lee. The description of the clothing answered in part to the garments that Mrs. Seibel were when she left home, and for a time the Seibels were inclined to believe that the body was that of Mrs. Seibel.

Mrs. Seibel were when she left home, and for a time the Seibels were inclined to believe that the body was that of Mrs. Seibel.

Mrs. Seibel has suffered at times from temporary abertation of mind, but her case had never been considered as a dangerous one. All that is known is that she visited Brooklyn, was found wandering in one of the streets in an unconscious condition, and was removed to a hospital or other institution, where she has been ever since. What hospital it was her iriends do not know. On Fridsy night she escaped, and so iar as her family are able to learn, walked all the way home. All that she remembers about her journey is passing the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When she reached there the clock in frunt of the hotel, she said, pointed to 1 o'clock. From that time on her mind is a blank.

A TANKEE IN QUEEN FIC'S COURT.

Col, Hartman Wins the Championship of the World for Swordsmanship. Col. Nicholas P. Hartman, the young Brooklyn swordsman and drillmaster who won the record of fifty-two victories and no defeats, has recently added to his fame by winning the championship of the world from Lieut. Edward championship of the world from Lieut. Edward R. Jones of the Queen's Guards, the champion of Europe. Col. Hartman and his party.consisting of Gen. H. G. Jordan. the young Colonel's backer; Gen. L. Bourgonine. Capt. J. W. Smith. Lieut. Joseph Barnes, and Dr. Henry Reenin. sailed for England in the Columbia on Sept. 11. On their arrival at the Hotel Royal, London, the drill was arranged to take place at Buckingham Palace, before the Queen. on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 11% A. M. The contest consisted first of a musket drill which Hartman won in 27 minutes by 11 points. This was followed by a bayonet drill, which Hartman won in 9 minutes by 4 points. With swords the young Colonel again proved his superiority winning a sharp and brilliant contest by 8 points. Quick movement musket drill followed. Using a ten-pound gun, Col. Hartman made 161 movements in 10 minutes, while Lieut. Jones made but 98. On Sept. 24 the young officers finished the contest with a bayonet drill on horseback, which the American champion won by 8 points, which the championship of the world and a diamond medal valued at \$5,000. By an accident in dismounting Col. Hartman's left arm was broken by Lieut. Jones's gun.

The championship medal was presented to Col. Hartman sailed for home yesterday on the Hamburg steamer Normannia. It. Jones of the Queen's Guards, the champion

A soiled and unkempt family of Bussian Jews, representing three generations, passed through the Barge Office, bound for California, pesterday, apparently in straitened circumstances. The receistry clerk who took their pedigree conjectured from their looks that they didn't have the wherewith to get west and asked the grandisher how much money he had. He produced currency and coin amounting to \$1,000, and drafts for nearly \$5,000. The clerk looked surprised, and let the family pass on.

THERE IS A TIME TO SPEAK.

If the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby can produce the Police Commissioner who told him that a certain police Captain made \$70,000 in one year by protecting liquor saloons his chance has come. District Attorney Fellows sent him

"DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1890. Rev. Honord Crosby " DEAR SIR: The public journals of this city have recently contained what purports to be an interview with you in which you are made to say that a police Captain of this city has within one year received seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) by blackmailing saloon keepdollars (\$70,000) by blackmailing saloon keepers. This is a most serious charge against an officer of our municipal Government, and it merits a speedy and therough investigation. The Grand Jury of the county of New lork is now in session. Among other duties imposed upon it by statute is that of inquiring into wilful and corrupt misconduct in office of public officials of every description in the county (Section 260, Code of Crimnal Procedure). The publication to which I have referred reports you as saying that you had the proofs of this criminal act, and would furnish them if required. I ask you now to appear at as early a date as possible before the Grand Jury for the purpose of furnishing them under oath the particulars of the very serious accusation you have made.

"I have not consulted the Grand Jury in relation to this matter, but the obligation imposed upon them is imperative and mandatory, and I cannot doubt but that they will receive you at any day or hour when it will be most convenient for you to appear. I assume that it will not be necessary for me to serve you with a subpena. Very respectfully.

"John R. Fellows, District Attorney."

The liev, Dr. Crosby had nothing to say when reporters of The Sun went to ask him yesterday:
"What are you going to do about it?" ers. This is a most serious charge against an

ANOTHER ARMED CRANK.

Brush Goes to State on for Five Years for Shooti you. Joseph Prevost street in the Madison Square Park on the et and sat down to smoke. It could with his foot that gousers of an elderly man who bore a striking likeness to Gui-teau, the assassin of President Gardeld. This man sprang up, abused Prevost and struck at him. Prevest warded off the blows. Then his him. Prevost warded off the blows. Then his assailant drew a revolver and shot Prevost in the groin. Being arrested, the furious man said that he was Redman A. Brush, dentist, of 38 West Twenty-sixth street.

On his trial yesterday in the General Sessions Brush said that he had been twice assaulted in parks in this city, the last time being in Central Park about a year ago. Then he bought a pistol, inte ding to defend himself thereafter. He she Prevost after Prevost had knocked him down and beaten him.

"Mr. Brush, have you'not been an inmate of an asylum for the insane?" asked District Attorney Davis.

"Of course I have," replied Brush angrily. "What has that to do with this case? That was flitten or sixteen years ago."

"When, as you say, you were assaulted in parks in this city did you complain to the police?"

Yes, sir, I did, and previous little comfort I got. On both occasions I was fined \$10 for fighting. The other man was fined, too."

In his summing up for the people, Mr. Davis said that it was clear that Brush was a dangerous man to be at large. For nearly a year he had been going about the city armed and with a listent tendency to a violent outbreak of insanity. It was the jury's duty to put such a man by their verdict where he would not be a constant menace to citizens.

The jury convicted Brush. Judge Cewing sentenced him to State prison for five years. assailant drew a revolver and shot Prevost in

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday afternoon, Corporation Counsel Clark announced that 18,000 to square feet was the largest area which could be obtained on West Fourteenth street for the proposed Ninth Regiment armory. Col. Bear and does not consider this area sumdient. The Board accordingly deferred action. Commissioner Beattle was authorized to transfer accounts to that a square feet was the largest area which could be obtained on West Fourteenth street for the proposed Ninth Regiment Earnory. Col. Bear are the same that talls to present early forfeit his back. Bear and the man that talls to present early forfeit his back. Solid release the proposed Ninth Regiment Earnory are a summer of the street of the content. The Board accordingly deferred action. Commission of the content of the proposed to transfer the proposed to the proposed

A STNDICATE PORMING.

An Offer Will be Made to Buy Out the New York (P. L.) Club.

PRILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 6.-The fast that the Continental Hotel to-day did not seem to nut streets. In fact there was a very small crowd of sightseers hanging around the corridors when the Players' League delegates went into parlor C to hold a special conference. Besides the delegates Manager Sharsig of the Ath-letic Club, ex-Manager Charles E. Mason, and bles present. The delegates were very quiet lition of spirits which was displayed at a for-mer conference in this city, when the delegates escaped from the Colonnade Hotel by going

through a sewer.

The delegates present were as follows:
Charles A. Prince, Julian B. Hart, and Arthur Irwin, representing Boston; Ed Hanlon and Harry Rea, representing Pittsburgh, and the including the Wagner brothers, and Messrs. Vanderslice, Allen, and Elliott. The Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Cleveland Clubs were represented by proxy.

The conference began at 10 o'clock and lasted until 4 o'clook, an hour in between being taken for dinner. The meeting broke up rather abruptly, and as nothing definite was given out what really happened is only surmised.

A cloud seemed to hang over the delegates, and none of them were disposed to give the inside secrets away. Judging from general comment, it looked very much as if all the delegates had made up their minds to one thing, and that was that the compromise measure between the National and Players' leagues had gone so far that it was only a question of a little time before it would be mutually agreed upon.

The delegates discussed the consolidation scheme at length, and there were more views upon the subject than are held by a large-sized stereopticon. J. Earle Wagner was in favor of Keepling up the war and continuing the Players' League for one more year, but the delegates would not take summary action, and so that matter will come up for future consideration.

The reported understanding between the A cloud seemed to hang over the delegates.

Players' League for one more year, but the delegates would not take summary action, and so that matter will come up for future consideration.

The reported understanding between the rival clubs in New York and Brooklyn was also given some attention, but the delegates refused to say what action had been taken. After the meeting the delegates were as closemouthed as clams. "We have nothing to say." or "I know nothing whatever," was the invariable answer to the reporters.

Telegrams were received from Messrs, Talcott of New York and Johnston of Cleveland. The latter said: "The Cleveland Club will abide by any action taken by the conference." That sent by Mr. Talcottran: "We can make satisfactory arrangements here. Hope other clubs will do the same. Would like to arrive at something definite within 30 days." Mr. Prince of Bosten, at whose instigation the meeting was called. was asked if the New York and Brooklyn capitalists had been invited to be present, he replied that they had, positively; and J. Farl Wayne, after the meeting, said: "The Players' League is now in better condition than at any time since the close of the season. We have come to a practical understanding, and can act henceforth with more cynfidence. Those of us who at present stand together will continue to do so, and those who are inclined to think differently will be prevailed upon to sell out to a syndicate now being formed for that purpose. Newspaper talk has done much to bring about dissention between some few of our clubs, and the National League people were only too glad to have a chance to spread the reports; but to-day's meeting has been the means of bringing about a far better feeling and ceneral knowledge of our mutual affairs. All arrangements are now complete for the Players' League annual meeting at l'itsburgh next Wednesday, and I think, after we have come to gettler these, the public will learn that we are not near death's door as some people would have us appear. The prospects are entirely satisfactory to all of us, and the Players

debris of the P. M. L. elicited the fact that it is almost decided "to keep up the organization." This momentous question will be settled by Monday. It is also proposed to continue on a fusion basis, the parties to the fusion to be the League, the City Reform Club, and the "Commonwealth Party," which polled 568 votes for Redeath for Mayor. The promoters of the plan say that they have much in common. That is a painfully accurate statement. They are all in the soup.

Bassett's Applications Denied.

Application was made to Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, recently, by John Melville Bassett, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, in the case of Tessie Covert of Jamaica for an order direct-Tessie Covert of Jamaica for an order directing the clerk of the county of Queens to furnish the defendant with a copy of the stenographer's minutes of the trial at the expense of the county. Application was made at the same time for a certificate of reasonable doubt as to whether the judgment should stand, in order that the prisoner might be released on bail. Justice Bartlett yesterday decided that the Court had no authority to order a copy of the stenographer's minutes at the public expense except where the convict has been condemned to death. He declared also that a certificate of doubt could not be granted in the absence of the stenographer's minutes.

Ill and Destitute.

Mrs. Sarah Bartlett lives in two bare and squalld rooms on the top floor of the rear tenement at 32 Cherry street. She has neither food ment at 32 Cherry street. She has neither food nor fuel, and is about to become a mother. There is not even a bed fit to lie upon. Ber husband left in a desierate mood three weeks ago and said he would not come back until he had found work. The family lived in England formerly, where five of their eighteen children are burled. There are but three of the children living, two of which are in an institution. The child that remains with the mother gets food at the Five Points Mission, and Mrs. Bartlett gets what little the neighbors can spare.

Want Sugar in Their Coffee, The Coffee Exchange is to try speculating in sugar certificates. Trading in coffee has been

rather slow of late, and some of the big bugs on the Exchange believe that things can be im-proved by trading in the sugar certificates. The Ruspers at Nashville.

The Bunners at Nashville.

Rashville, Nov. &-Another large crowd attended the races at West Side Park this afternoon. Two favorites and two second choice borses won. The weather was beautiful and the track fast.

First Race-Purse for maiden two year-olds: four and one-half furlongs. Nine started. Vortex, at 7 to 5, won essily by two lengths from Silver Light who was a length and a half in front of Clark. Time, be seconds. Second Race-Selling: purse for three years-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Eight started. Consignee, at 6 to 1, took the lead and was never headed, winning by a length from Amos A., Rimin third, a length behind. Time, 1724.

Third Ras-Handican for three-year-olds and upward; seven furloss to 1. Attend 104. To 1. Hallie Storick of the continue of the

THE STANDARD COCOA OF THE WORLD.

KING OF COCOAS -- "ROYAL COCOA FACTORY."

Kings are but men, but all men are not kings. Therefore, when the King of Holland says, as he did by deed of August 12, 1889, that he is greatly pleased with

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA,

and, entirely unsolicited, grants the manufacturers the sole right of styling their works the Royal Cocoa Factory, a significance attaches to the act which would not were he not "every inch a king." *****************

THE PLAYERS' LEAGUE MUDDLE. Mr. Talcott Thinks Somehody Else Showed the White Feather.

Director Talcott's usual every-day expression was slightly ruffled yesterday by a statement coming from John M. Ward, the leader of the Brotherhood, that he (Talcott) was the first one in the Players' League to show the white feather, and also blaming him for refusing to change the schedule in the middle of the

"I don't see," said Mr. Talcott, "why the present condition of affairs is laid at my door. There seems to be a plan on the part of certain people to make me out a weakener and a coward. No man is a weakener or a coward who from his love of a great national game, desired to save it from what his foresight plainly tells him will finally result in its total destruction. I have never shown the white feather and I have stood by the Players' League, I think, better than some of those who are now trying to lay all the blame on me because I do not desire to see the game wiped out. An effort was made during the season to have the schedule changed, and I objected to it. I said that I would rather lose every dollar I had than to do such a thing. To have done it would have been an evidence of weakening by the Players' League. It would have been displaying the white feather then and there. The public would have only laughed at us, and the National League would have seen that we were weakening and thus it would have encouraged them. If anybody has shown the white feather it seems to me it was those who desired

to change the schedule.
"I would like to know why Mr. Ward made is a light that they had, positively; and J. Earl Wayne, after the meeting, ead: The Players' League is now in better condition than at any time since the olose of the season. We have come to a practical understanding, and can act henceforth with more cyndicate. Those times to a practical understanding, and can act henceforth with more cyndicate. Those times to do so, and those who are inclined to think differently will be prevailed upon to sell out to a syndicate now being formed for that purpose. Newspaper talk has done much to bring allout dissention between come few of our cluis, and the National League people out the proposed the reports; but to-day's meeting has been the means of bringing about a far better feeling and general knowledge of our mutual affairs. All arrangements are now complete for the Players' League annual meet of the proposed the reports; but to-day's meeting has been the means of bringing about a far better feeling and general knowledge of our mutual affairs. All arrangements are now complete for the Players' League annual meet of the Players' League annual meet of the proposed that the about what was called the leafled the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs tring to have a proposed the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs tring to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the captualists of the New York and Brooklyn clubs trained to the such statements, and why he is going about saying that I am the one who is responsible

J. W. Spaiding yesterday received a letter from his brother. A. G. Spaiding, explaining the situation in Chicago. Mr. Spaiding states that he found the affairs of the Chicago (P. L.) Club much worse than he had imagined. He had had four or five secret conterences with President Addison regarding a settlement. As he considered that they were secret, he did not feel at libety to teil anything, but would let Mr. Addison do that if he thought best. He said he was surprised to see by the papers that Mr. Addison had come to New York, and more surprised still to learn that he had given it out that he (Spaiding) wanted the earth, and wouldn't let Addison have any of it. Mr. Spaiding said that the fact was he had shown his hand to Mr. Addison, and had been perfectly fair and honest with him, but he had been unable to effect a settlement because Mr. Addison, after being in New York last Saturday, had been encouraged by somebody to continue the light; but Mr. Spaiding says in order to do so a tremedous amount of money will be needed if the Chicago (P. L.) Club keeps on.

Some of the players said some hard things about Director Taicott restorday that were undeserved. They took it that what The Sun stated was said to them when they got their last pay came from him, which was wrong. The information did not come from Mr. Taicott admitted, however, that The Sun's meaning was correct. But, 'he said, 'I only had a quiet talk with each one, and said that next season they must take their salaries out of the gate receipts, according to contract.'

Meeting of the Corinthian Navy.

At a meeting of the Corinthian Navy held last night at the Hotel Mariborough. Commodore C. M. Connolly presiding, important changes were made in the constitution and by-laws whereby the association was extended so as to include the States of New York. New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Massachu-etts, Rhode Island, and Delaware, their outer State lines to mark the western, northern, and southern limits of the association. This terri-tory will be divided into squadrons as follows: The New York Bay Squadron will cover all waters lying between Newburgh on the Hudson and the Stattery, and all waters lying in or about New York Bay, Including Newark Bay.

The Long Island Sound Squadron will comprise all waters lying between York Schuyler and New London, Conn. Com.
The St Lawrence River Squadron will comprise all waters lying between Cape tincent and Ogdensburgh. N. Y.
The Faat River Squadron will comprise all waters lying between the Battery, kiny's Bridge, and Throgg's Reck.

The Fast River Equadron will comprise all waters iring between the Battery, king's Bridge, and Throggs Reck

New squadrons may be formed at any time within the boundaries of the association, the Hoard of Managora to assume the territory and countrel the admission of all new squadrons.

Squadrons may have by-laws for their own government, but such by laws must in no way cominet with the constitution and by-laws of the Navy, and must be subordinate to them.

The officers of the association are to be an Admiral, a Vice-Admiral, a Chief Purser, and a Fleet Captain. The Admiral's flar is to be a white rectangular one, bearing a blue cross with a white star at intersection of cross, and four blue stars in the upper hoist corner. The Vice-Admiral's flar is to be the same with three blue stars, the Commodore's the same with three blue stars, and the Fleet Captain's the same, substituting a blue found unchor for the two stars.

The point that interests yachtsmen most is chapter 4 in the by-laws, which is that boateligible to enrollment in the fleet must not measure more than twenty-live (25) feet on the load water line, or 25 rating length, and must be owned wholly or in part, in good faith, by a member of this association.

This means than this new and popular class of racing craft will be admitted to the Corinthian Navy, and it will encourage the building and saling of small boats by amateurs.

It was decided after a lengthy debate that the constitution and by-laws as amended should go into effect at once.

Prof. Checkley on Physical Culture.

BOWLING. The Jersey City Athletic Club and the North End

Athletic Club relied their first games in the Athletic Rowling League series on Wednesday evening coch club winning a game. The scores: PIRST GAME.

Totals 9 23 18 750 Totals 12 18 20 FRAMES.

North End A. C. 81 157 282 280 883 457 541 607 665 700
Jersey City A. C. 85 151 228 285 884 441 510 586 681 784 Averages-North End A. C., 150; Jersey City & C.

BECOND GAME. | BORTH END A.C. | FREST CITY L.C. | S.S. H. Store | S.S. H. S Totals......16 18 18 827 Totals10 21 18 700

Averages-North End A. C., 165.2-5; Jerse A. C., 158.4-5. Umpire-John Young, Scorer Ryan, North End A. C.; George Wadieigh, Jers

FIRST GAME. Totals 9 10 22 742 Totals 9 22 19 767

Averages -- Manhattan A. C., 148 2-5; Roseville A. A.,

PRANES.

Averages-Manhattan A. C., 159 2.5; Roseville A. A., 153. Umpira-Dr. T. W. Lauterborn. Scorers-L. E. Gardiner and W. J. Barker.

There were but two of the regular team of the Orange Club present, the other three beins unable to attend. The bowling was of a good order, the New Yorks proving the stronger team and, capturing both games. The following are the scores:

| ORANGE A. C. | NEW YORK A. C. | N. S. R. Sorre | NEW YORK A. C. | N. S. R. Sorre | NEW YORK A. C. | N. S. R. Sorre | NEW YORK A. C. | N. S. R. Sorre | N. S. Totals 6 24 21 746 Totals 19 14 17 862

RECOND GAME. ### GAME

ORANGE A. C.

N. N. R. Scorre

Innister ... 2 0 2 160

Offerty ... 3 1 6 124 Brown ... 2 5 8 154

Impeon ... 0 2 8 103

More ... 2 5 3 160

tctaff ... 2 5 3 104

total ... 4 2 4 173

Shaw ... 0 6 4 149

Totals 11 10 23 730 Totals 9 24 17 780 Orange A. C. 67 141 206 267 538 401 474 562 656 780 New York A. C. 80 159 224 310 396 481 572 654 710 789 Umpire_Lagies Blackhurst. Scorers—R. S. Bannister and W. R. Bell, Jc. Averages—Orange, 146; New York, 157 4-5.

The C. H. Tenny & Co team were no maich for the

| IVES & BONNER | Sore | See | Totals......10 10 51 824 Totals......12 8 40 696

-Ives & Bonner, 164 25; C. H. Tenny & Co., 139 8-5,

IVES & BONNER	C. H. TENNY & Co.		
SECOND GANE.	C. H. TENNY & Co.		
Selken	28 0 183	Carrol	1 5 4 150
Ford	8 3 4 157	Tenny	5 2 3 171
Roner	1 1 8 12	Feckenshaw 3 5 4 156	
Post	2 1 7 117	Waring	0 1 0 58
Wright	2 3 5 128	Herris	0 1 9 58
Wandling	3 3 4 159	Brown	1 3 6 116

FRANKS.

Ives & Bonner ...95 180 270 351 450 534 506 579 758 838 C.H. Tenny & Co. 72 152 204 270 542 421 510 587 668 745 Umpire-Mr. Carroll. Scorer-H. R. Ford. Average-Ives & Bonner, 107 2-5; C. H. Tenny & Co. 140.

There are very few clubs in the upper districts that can boast of a better array of bowers than the Germania Banka. The appended game was rolled by that club at the Felsekeler. Inc.; Fucha. 2.4; Felter, 160; Erica, 142; Gelbei, 60; Trust, 110; had, 127; Winter, 100; Baidy, Inc. Total, 1,27; Uniter, 100; Baidy, Inc. Total, 1,27; Uniter, 100; Call Jie, Valer, 102; Birch, 104; J. Burckhardt, 171; W. Burckhardt, 161; Hase, 180; Tak. 198; Plate, 122; Ott. 118; Valer, 102; Birchoff, 111; Total 1,341; Average—Team No. 1, 147.4 B. Team No. 2, 140.

The Independent and Ptn Knight howing teams relied a very close and exciting game on Monday evening. The store:

Independent—E. Birchof, 131; F. Bischof, 138; C. Schlatmann, 132; F. Schmidt, 15c; G. Wake, 15c; G. Holloway, 151; C. Kundahi, 130; S. Hollen, 151; G. Hellig 163; O. P. Vrecland, 141; Total, 1.457.

Pin Knight-Tomphina, 141; O'Brien, 184; Paulkoer, 155; Mable, 140; Frier, 141; O'Connell, 132; Rundich, 137; Wensing, 142; Dake, 150; Ramsey, 144; Total, 1.459.

The V. M. H. A. Bowling Circle, on Wednesday even-ing rolled the following games: Team No. 1-1. Mankiewice, 136; L. J. Falk, 148; L. Colin, 197; F. Yonoker, 178; Robt. Cubn, 175; Total, 744; Team No. 2-Juities Levy, 191; S. C. Wolfonstein, 187; F. Cohn, 148; A. Almeyer, 128; E. Cohn, 124; Total, 679.

Of Pure Cod Liver Cil with Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda.

There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try as they will many manufacturers cannot so dispute their cod liver oil as to make it polatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIFER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is ulmost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the simulating qualities of the Hypophosphites. Physicians Irequently prescribe it in cases of

CONSUMPTION. SCHOPULA, BRONCHITIS and

CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD. All Druggists soil it, but be ours you get the gravine, as there are poor imilations.